

EFFECT OF COWS REMOVING ON THEIR MILK EFFICIENCY AND BEHAVIOURAL REACTIONS

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Abstract. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of dairy cows removing from tie-stall building to cubicles on milk yield and behaviour. In the tie-stall housing barn cows were milked by pipeline milking system, after removing to a herringbone parlour. Decrease of milk was higher in not pregnant cows (8.08 kg vs. 6.38 kg, $P<0.05$), these cows showed higher increase of milk yield on the 14th day (11.12 kg vs. 5.81 kg, $P<0.05$). Cows on the second lactation demonstrated higher milk yield before the move (35.31 kg vs. 25.42 kg, $P<0.001$), after removing (25.79 kg vs. 21.15 kg, $P<0.05$), and also on the 14th day (36.63 kg vs. 26.44 kg, $P<0.01$). Milk production differed significantly in the stage of pregnancy; the highest decrease after removing was found in cows in the second stage (9.49 kg) and the lowest decrease in cows in the third stage (4.04 kg) of pregnancy. The increase of the amount of milk on the fourteenth day was the greatest in non-pregnant cows (11.11 kg) and the lowest in cows in the third stage of pregnancy (3.40 kg, $P<0.01$). There were no differences in behavioural parameters, order at milking, preference in side at milking, and social index. These results indicate that removing influences the milk yield but not behaviour at milking.

Keywords: cow, milk, behaviour